

# The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.  
We used to hear of Irish suspects. Now it is Irish convicts. Presently the hangman will appear.

It is an interesting fact that Captain Phil Snyder's campaign doesn't improve acquaintance.

As exchange says that the President wears a No. 8 shoe. The President's even temper indicates a sober-minded man who eschews evil and steers clear of corn.

CONGRESSMAN PAUL THOMPSON'S indictment for murder is said to have been a surprise. He killed his man, but then he is a "prominent citizen" and lives in Kentucky.

There are more details of the robbery of the *Yankee* steamer, but the fact that he gives "only an indefinite account of the affair" makes it worth looking into with a long pole.

The maple trees are on a strike this year, but the glaucous factories continue to turn out a fine article of maple syrup. Paste diamonds are not the only mockery in this wide, wide world.

It seems to have come to this, that if Mr. Tilden will hold up his hand and solemnly asseverate that he isn't going to die before March 4, 1885, he may be allowed to enter and put up for his forfeit.

It appears from San Francisco advices that Chinamen don't understand the art of being drowned with calm composure. And the same may be said of being burnt alive. But he washes his goodie shirt.

The Pittsburgh miners being willing to try arbitration under the new law of Pennsylvania, it will be interesting to see what position the operators will take. Surely arbitration is better than prolonged idleness.

The statement is made that Keim was nominated for Chief Examiner at the request of Commissioner Thoman, urged by Senator Pendleton. It doesn't matter who is at the back of the bottom of it—it is a bad piece of work which ought to be undone.

Mr. Tilden could be induced to go down to the Third District his eloquent voice and persuasive "bar" might help to straighten things up. He certainly could make some dear souls happy for the while if he would knock in the head and start his tipple.

Whatever else it may fail to do, the British Government is not going after the Irish conspirators in a half hearted way. It is doubtful whether history records a more vigorous wholesale prosecution. Indictments follow so fast that it is hard to keep track of them. Meanwhile Ireland is not being pacified.

A DISPATCH from Boston announces that Marsh, Superintendent of the Tewksbury Almshouse, filed no bonds as required by law, and that this is "a very complicated case." In fact it does not seem a very complicated case of negligence on the part of those whose duty it was to see that the law was complied with.

The New York World agrees with the Louisville Courier Journal that free trade is the traditional party policy, and they are both Democratic newspapers in good standing. Carter Harrison to the contrary notwithstanding. It looks as though the protectionists in the party will have to do as Waterson says—"git out!"

Very industrious efforts are being made to convince Senator Ben Harrison that he is at loggerheads with the administration—that he is a rascal because he made Postmaster General, and tearing mad because he couldn't name the judge to take Graham's place. Harrison's good sense doesn't seem set on a hair trigger.

There is something lacking in the police arrangements of Baltimore when a lady can be knocked down and brutally treated on her way home through a thickly settled part of the city a little after ten o'clock at night. To aggravate the case, the *American* says that "not a stone's throw from the place" lives a sergeant of police who was in his home at the time.

YESTERDAY'S brief and profitless conference on the iron situation casts a cloud over the future. In the present state of feeling no compromise seems probable, and the means the suspension for an indefinite period of a vast industry. After the experience of last summer it is not to be expected that this prospect will be viewed without concern in such a community as this, where iron enters so largely into our life.

THERE seems to be an Anti-Menoply party concealed somewhere. It has just jacked its head out long enough to ask Bruce, the able colored Register of the Treasury, to accept the second place on the ticket for 1884. This being declined, would be the first and be our first President of color? The ex-Senator from Mississippi is too old a bird to be caught with such chaff. He says he isn't ready to leave the Republican party. If the new party is going to find its nominees with a microscope it isn't the Moses that the country is looking for.

WALSH and Sheridan were interviewed in New York yesterday, and they expressed themselves willing to await extradition proceedings, confident that they can't be extradited. Rosa was interviewed, and he delivered himself of this Rosa-like remark: "If I could go over to Ireland and kill one of those prominent English statesmen, I would be glad to come back here and admit it." This is quite heroic. The men who are to be hanged would be glad to leave the hangman behind and come over here. But Rosa does not yearn to remain on the other side with his hands. His patriotism is of a safer kind than that.

A conference of all the Methodist Episcopal Bishops in the United States will be held in Pittsburgh on next Wednesday evening.

## THE GULF COAST.

### MR. CAMPBELL'S DESCRIPTION OF IT.

Where the Northern Country Take Their Summer Escape and Find Their Pleasure—The Coasts, the Bathing and Shell Road Drift—In-Flag Country Prospects.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

BAY ST. LOUIS, April 30.—One of the most attractive portions of the South, so far as I have seen it, is this Gulf Coast, which, having occasional absences, I have been sojourning for several weeks. I propose in this letter to tell you something about it. A glance at the map will show you something of its general character. If you had a topographical map you would see that this ancient town of Bay St. Louis is situated upon an abrupt triangle, at the confluence of the bay from which it takes its name with the waters of Mississippi Sound. As a matter of fact we are simply upon the Gulf of Mexico, for the Gulf waters wash the whole coast between New Orleans and Mobile with the exception of the small strip of peninsula between the Mississippi river and Lake Borgne. There is a chain of islands between us and the Gulf proper that forms this Sound. They bear the names of Ship Island, Cat Island, and so on, and are from 10 to 15 miles distant from the coast. We can see the Government lights on two of them every night, and the trees are quite visible when the day is clear.

The distance between New Orleans and Mobile is about 135 miles. Prior to the building of the present coast railroad, the traveling and trafficking was done by steamers that came from Lake Pontchartrain into Lake Borgne, thence into the Sound and thence into Mobile bay. There are no steamers now, the coast railroad having superseded them, but there is still considerable sailing craft, mostly schooners, that ply the waters, and that are principally engaged in carrying pine lumber from the saw mills situated upon the rivers that flow into the Gulf.

As I explained to you in my last letter, the pine woods occupy the country in the rear of us far up into the interior of not only this State, but of all the so-called Gulf States—in fact, all the Southern States. You can infer from what I said that the poor character of the soil and the sparse population of the woods do not tend to build up a dense population along the coast. So far as the local agriculture is concerned it is not so much as in the interior, but there is a good deal of sugar and rice, and some other crops, and the population is not so dense as in the interior.

As I explained to you in my last letter, the pine woods occupy the country in the rear of us far up into the interior of not only this State, but of all the so-called Gulf States—in fact, all the Southern States. You can infer from what I said that the poor character of the soil and the sparse population of the woods do not tend to build up a dense population along the coast. So far as the local agriculture is concerned it is not so much as in the interior, but there is a good deal of sugar and rice, and some other crops, and the population is not so dense as in the interior.

As I explained to you in my last letter, the pine woods occupy the country in the rear of us far up into the interior of not only this State, but of all the so-called Gulf States—in fact, all the Southern States. You can infer from what I said that the poor character of the soil and the sparse population of the woods do not tend to build up a dense population along the coast. So far as the local agriculture is concerned it is not so much as in the interior, but there is a good deal of sugar and rice, and some other crops, and the population is not so dense as in the interior.

As I explained to you in my last letter, the pine woods occupy the country in the rear of us far up into the interior of not only this State, but of all the so-called Gulf States—in fact, all the Southern States. You can infer from what I said that the poor character of the soil and the sparse population of the woods do not tend to build up a dense population along the coast. So far as the local agriculture is concerned it is not so much as in the interior, but there is a good deal of sugar and rice, and some other crops, and the population is not so dense as in the interior.

As I explained to you in my last letter, the pine woods occupy the country in the rear of us far up into the interior of not only this State, but of all the so-called Gulf States—in fact, all the Southern States. You can infer from what I said that the poor character of the soil and the sparse population of the woods do not tend to build up a dense population along the coast. So far as the local agriculture is concerned it is not so much as in the interior, but there is a good deal of sugar and rice, and some other crops, and the population is not so dense as in the interior.

As I explained to you in my last letter, the pine woods occupy the country in the rear of us far up into the interior of not only this State, but of all the so-called Gulf States—in fact, all the Southern States. You can infer from what I said that the poor character of the soil and the sparse population of the woods do not tend to build up a dense population along the coast. So far as the local agriculture is concerned it is not so much as in the interior, but there is a good deal of sugar and rice, and some other crops, and the population is not so dense as in the interior.

As I explained to you in my last letter, the pine woods occupy the country in the rear of us far up into the interior of not only this State, but of all the so-called Gulf States—in fact, all the Southern States. You can infer from what I said that the poor character of the soil and the sparse population of the woods do not tend to build up a dense population along the coast. So far as the local agriculture is concerned it is not so much as in the interior, but there is a good deal of sugar and rice, and some other crops, and the population is not so dense as in the interior.

As I explained to you in my last letter, the pine woods occupy the country in the rear of us far up into the interior of not only this State, but of all the so-called Gulf States—in fact, all the Southern States. You can infer from what I said that the poor character of the soil and the sparse population of the woods do not tend to build up a dense population along the coast. So far as the local agriculture is concerned it is not so much as in the interior, but there is a good deal of sugar and rice, and some other crops, and the population is not so dense as in the interior.

As I explained to you in my last letter, the pine woods occupy the country in the rear of us far up into the interior of not only this State, but of all the so-called Gulf States—in fact, all the Southern States. You can infer from what I said that the poor character of the soil and the sparse population of the woods do not tend to build up a dense population along the coast. So far as the local agriculture is concerned it is not so much as in the interior, but there is a good deal of sugar and rice, and some other crops, and the population is not so dense as in the interior.

As I explained to you in my last letter, the pine woods occupy the country in the rear of us far up into the interior of not only this State, but of all the so-called Gulf States—in fact, all the Southern States. You can infer from what I said that the poor character of the soil and the sparse population of the woods do not tend to build up a dense population along the coast. So far as the local agriculture is concerned it is not so much as in the interior, but there is a good deal of sugar and rice, and some other crops, and the population is not so dense as in the interior.

As I explained to you in my last letter, the pine woods occupy the country in the rear of us far up into the interior of not only this State, but of all the so-called Gulf States—in fact, all the Southern States. You can infer from what I said that the poor character of the soil and the sparse population of the woods do not tend to build up a dense population along the coast. So far as the local agriculture is concerned it is not so much as in the interior, but there is a good deal of sugar and rice, and some other crops, and the population is not so dense as in the interior.

## IRON WORKERS.

### IS THERE TO BE ANOTHER STRIKE?

The Conference at Pittsburgh—Short, Sharp and Decisive—The Men Will Accept No Reduction and the Manufacturers Will Not Yield—Very Bad Outlook.

PITTSBURGH, May 3.—The second conference of Iron Manufacturers and Amalgamated Association committees, which was held this afternoon, lasted only 15 minutes. President Jarrett, on behalf of the workers, stated that no reduction in wages would be accepted. The manufacturers made no response, but moved to adjourn sine die, which was done. Both committees held secret meetings later, but decline to divulge the proceedings. The workers profess to believe that the manufacturers will withdraw their demand for reduction before June 1st, and that no strike will ensue. The manufacturers state that the workers are mistaken in this view of the case, and that if the reduction is not accepted the mills will shut down June first and remain closed until the workmen come to terms. The manufacturers freely state that they expect a strike, and have booked no orders for delivery after June first. The feeling of the general public is gloomy. Nearly 100,000 men are employed in the mills of the West, including laborers, and their idleness will greatly increase the existing depression in trade.

### CHICAGO'S POISON JOB.

#### A Wholesale Scheme of Marrying and Murdering.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The following report has been issued from police headquarters: A chemical test was made yesterday afternoon, of several vials which were said to have been given by Dr. Henry Meyer to Peter Bretz, to be given by him to Meyer's wife. The detectives of the Central station refuse to say who the chemist was who analyzed the contents of the vials, but claim that the analysis was made in the presence of a sufficient number of credible witnesses to make it conclusive. There were present Lieuts. Shea and Kipley, besides others whose names could not be ascertained. The result was the finding in each of the vials large quantities of sugar of lead. In one vial fourteen grains of the deadly poison were found, and in others were found proportionally large quantities. The finding of the sugar of lead in the vials is regarded as a very serious charge against the chemist, Dr. Meyer, and the result of the analysis will probably be brought out in the preliminary hearing of the case before Justice Braxton.

### A GRAND POISONING TOUR.

Bretz makes the following statement: "Dr. Meyer began coming to see me early in October, just after I opened this little office. He appeared to take a great fancy to me, and began to tell me of schemes to make money. He wanted me to help him in some plans he had, and said that after I had worked so hard I should travel so much, I ought to be anxious to make money easy. We used to meet in Mat Jung's saloon nearly every evening for a long time, and he would tell me all sorts of things he wanted me to do. Sometimes he would send me small bottles, one of them four times a day, and once when I was sick he cried, and afterward said that he would not have known what to do if I had died. He told me he wanted me to help him. She was a good enough woman, but she was a little bit too much. By that I judged he referred to something his wife knew he had done. I was to go to Colorado with her and poison her there. After that he changed his mind, and said he thought he would send her to Europe. But as soon as he told me he wanted to kill his wife I went to the police. Officer Burdick then came up and we went to work together. The day he gave me the medicine, Burdick was outside while I was with the doctor. He gave me two small bottles, one of them only about an inch long, and a paper of powder. He told me to give her the poison out of the small bottle when we got to Denver. I was to get her to drinking wine and give it to her in the wine. He said that if I did not do this, he would kill me, and that it wouldn't hurt me, but might make me feel sick. He cautioned me particularly not to make the dose too strong or she would detect the taste, as he had."

### GIVEN UP TO HER BEFORE.

Her stomach was all mortified, he said, and while the poison would not hurt me, it would give me \$75 at the same time to pay my expenses. "He said that when I came back he would fix up some papers showing that the estate owned me \$5,000, \$6,000, or \$7,000—whatever the doctor said—and that I was to die them and have a sale. He said I was to become partners, and he would buy in the property cheap. We would then have some money, and would go to Europe, where we would represent ourselves as a small business, and I was to have a number of coal mines and to be the largest coal dealer in Illinois. By this means, he said, we could marry rich wives, and as the law was different there, we would be owners of their property immediately after marriage. Then we were to invite our wives to come to this country, and when we got them in New York we would put them out of the way."

### The Andes Accusation.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—The Andes arrived at noon to-day with a large number of excursionists. Captain Muhlenberg reports that they had an excellent time down. Everybody is well. The Wheeling Opera House band was highly complimented for its excellent music. The weather is lovely to-day and the excursionists are taking advantage of it to visit the prominent places of interest.

### Cincinnati's Glory.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—Interest in the Dramatic Festival does not in the least flag. The audience to-night at Othello numbered fully as many as on the opening night, and the attention from beginning to end was intense. The cast included McCullough as Othello, Barrett as Iago, Mary Anderson as Desdemona and Clara Morris as Emilia. All were in fine voice, and with an unusually good support produced a performance which is regarded as one of the most finished yet produced. There was absolutely no flaw, no blunder in the management, and the actors were most successful in their acting, ending a few minutes after 11 o'clock.

### Union Pacific.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Sidney Dillon, president of the Union Pacific R. Co., has written a long letter to Secretary Teller concerning the claims against the road. He says there is due the company a sum largely in excess of the amounts claimed by the Secretary of the Interior to be due the Government and that any claim of the United States for immediate payment under the Thurnan act must be based either upon the rate of allowance for postal services fixed by the Postoffice Department, which the Supreme Court has rejected, or upon the allowance for that service at the present rates, as claimed by the company. Adopting the rates thus claimed by the company, the Government is indebted to the road \$2,738,889, a sum far in excess of the amount sought to be recovered by the Interior Department.

### Base Ball.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; Metropolitans 1.  
At Philadelphia—Providence, 3; Philadelphia 6.  
At Columbus—Columbus, 6; Elipha, 3.  
At Detroit—Chicago, 10; Detroit, 1.  
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis 2.  
At Pittsburgh—Allegheny, 15; Atlantic, 2.

## IRON WORKERS.

### IS THERE TO BE ANOTHER STRIKE?

The Conference at Pittsburgh—Short, Sharp and Decisive—The Men Will Accept No Reduction and the Manufacturers Will Not Yield—Very Bad Outlook.

PITTSBURGH, May 3.—The second conference of Iron Manufacturers and Amalgamated Association committees, which was held this afternoon, lasted only 15 minutes. President Jarrett, on behalf of the workers, stated that no reduction in wages would be accepted. The manufacturers made no response, but moved to adjourn sine die, which was done. Both committees held secret meetings later, but decline to divulge the proceedings. The workers profess to believe that the manufacturers will withdraw their demand for reduction before June 1st, and that no strike will ensue. The manufacturers state that the workers are mistaken in this view of the case, and that if the reduction is not accepted the mills will shut down June first and remain closed until the workmen come to terms. The manufacturers freely state that they expect a strike, and have booked no orders for delivery after June first. The feeling of the general public is gloomy. Nearly 100,000 men are employed in the mills of the West, including laborers, and their idleness will greatly increase the existing depression in trade.

### CHICAGO'S POISON JOB.

#### A Wholesale Scheme of Marrying and Murdering.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The following report has been issued from police headquarters: A chemical test was made yesterday afternoon, of several vials which were said to have been given by Dr. Henry Meyer to Peter Bretz, to be given by him to Meyer's wife. The detectives of the Central station refuse to say who the chemist was who analyzed the contents of the vials, but claim that the analysis was made in the presence of a sufficient number of credible witnesses to make it conclusive. There were present Lieuts. Shea and Kipley, besides others whose names could not be ascertained. The result was the finding in each of the vials large quantities of sugar of lead. In one vial fourteen grains of the deadly poison were found, and in others were found proportionally large quantities. The finding of the sugar of lead in the vials is regarded as a very serious charge against the chemist, Dr. Meyer, and the result of the analysis will probably be brought out in the preliminary hearing of the case before Justice Braxton.

### A GRAND POISONING TOUR.

Bretz makes the following statement: "Dr. Meyer began coming to see me early in October, just after I opened this little office. He appeared to take a great fancy to me, and began to tell me of schemes to make money. He wanted me to help him in some plans he had, and said that after I had worked so hard I should travel so much, I ought to be anxious to make money easy. We used to meet in Mat Jung's saloon nearly every evening for a long time, and he would tell me all sorts of things he wanted me to do. Sometimes he would send me small bottles, one of them four times a day, and once when I was sick he cried, and afterward said that he would not have known what to do if I had died. He told me he wanted me to help him. She was a good enough woman, but she was a little bit too much. By that I judged he referred to something his wife knew he had done. I was to go to Colorado with her and poison her there. After that he changed his mind, and said he thought he would send her to Europe. But as soon as he told me he wanted to kill his wife I went to the police. Officer Burdick then came up and we went to work together. The day he gave me the medicine, Burdick was outside while I was with the doctor. He gave me two small bottles, one of them only about an inch long, and a paper of powder. He told me to give her the poison out of the small bottle when we got to Denver. I was to get her to drinking wine and give it to her in the wine. He said that if I did not do this, he would kill me, and that it wouldn't hurt me, but might make me feel sick. He cautioned me particularly not to make the dose too strong or she would detect the taste, as he had."

### GIVEN UP TO HER BEFORE.

Her stomach was all mortified, he said, and while the poison would not hurt me, it would give me \$75 at the same time to pay my expenses. "He said that when I came back he would fix up some papers showing that the estate owned me \$5,000, \$6,000, or \$7,000—whatever the doctor said—and that I was to die them and have a sale. He said I was to become partners, and he would buy in the property cheap. We would then have some money, and would go to Europe, where we would represent ourselves as a small business, and I was to have a number of coal mines and to be the largest coal dealer in Illinois. By this means, he said, we could marry rich wives, and as the law was different there, we would be owners of their property immediately after marriage. Then we were to invite our wives to come to this country, and when we got them in New York we would put them out of the way."

### The Andes Accusation.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—The Andes arrived at noon to-day with a large number of excursionists. Captain Muhlenberg reports that they had an excellent time down. Everybody is well. The Wheeling Opera House band was highly complimented for its excellent music. The weather is lovely to-day and the excursionists are taking advantage of it to visit the prominent places of interest.

### Cincinnati's Glory.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—Interest in the Dramatic Festival does not in the least flag. The audience to-night at Othello numbered fully as many as on the opening night, and the attention from beginning to end was intense. The cast included McCullough as Othello, Barrett as Iago, Mary Anderson as Desdemona and Clara Morris as Emilia. All were in fine voice, and with an unusually good support produced a performance which is regarded as one of the most finished yet produced. There was absolutely no flaw, no blunder in the management, and the actors were most successful in their acting, ending a few minutes after 11 o'clock.

### Union Pacific.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Sidney Dillon, president of the Union Pacific R. Co., has written a long letter to Secretary Teller concerning the claims against the road. He says there is due the company a sum largely in excess of the amounts claimed by the Secretary of the Interior to be due the Government and that any claim of the United States for immediate payment under the Thurnan act must be based either upon the rate of allowance for postal services fixed by the Postoffice Department, which the Supreme Court has rejected, or upon the allowance for that service at the present rates, as claimed by the company. Adopting the rates thus claimed by the company, the Government is indebted to the road \$2,738,889, a sum far in excess of the amount sought to be recovered by the Interior Department.

### Base Ball.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; Metropolitans 1.  
At Philadelphia—Providence, 3; Philadelphia 6.  
At Columbus—Columbus, 6; Elipha, 3.  
At Detroit—Chicago, 10; Detroit, 1.  
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis 2.  
At Pittsburgh—Allegheny, 15; Atlantic, 2.

## IRON WORKERS.

### IS THERE TO BE ANOTHER STRIKE?

The Conference at Pittsburgh—Short, Sharp and Decisive—The Men Will Accept No Reduction and the Manufacturers Will Not Yield—Very Bad Outlook.

PITTSBURGH, May 3.—The second conference of Iron Manufacturers and Amalgamated Association committees, which was held this afternoon, lasted only 15 minutes. President Jarrett, on behalf of the workers, stated that no reduction in wages would be accepted. The manufacturers made no response, but moved to adjourn sine die, which was done. Both committees held secret meetings later, but decline to divulge the proceedings. The workers profess to believe that the manufacturers will withdraw their demand for reduction before June 1st, and that no strike will ensue. The manufacturers state that the workers are mistaken in this view of the case, and that if the reduction is not accepted the mills will shut down June first and remain closed until the workmen come to terms. The manufacturers freely state that they expect a strike, and have booked no orders for delivery after June first. The feeling of the general public is gloomy. Nearly 100,000 men are employed in the mills of the West, including laborers, and their idleness will greatly increase the existing depression in trade.

### CHICAGO'S POISON JOB.

#### A Wholesale Scheme of Marrying and Murdering.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The following report has been issued from police headquarters: A chemical test was made yesterday afternoon, of several vials which were said to have been given by Dr. Henry Meyer to Peter Bretz, to be given by him to Meyer's wife. The detectives of the Central station refuse to say who the chemist was who analyzed the contents of the vials, but claim that the analysis was made in the presence of a sufficient number of credible witnesses to make it conclusive. There were present Lieuts. Shea and Kipley, besides others whose names could not be ascertained. The result was the finding in each of the vials large quantities of sugar of lead. In one vial fourteen grains of the deadly poison were found, and in others were found proportionally large quantities. The finding of the sugar of lead in the vials is regarded as a very serious charge against the chemist, Dr. Meyer, and the result of the analysis will probably be brought out in the preliminary hearing of the case before Justice Braxton.

### A GRAND POISONING TOUR.

Bretz makes the following statement: "Dr. Meyer began coming to see me early in October, just after I opened this little office. He appeared to take a great fancy to me, and began to tell me of schemes to make money. He wanted me to help him in some plans he had, and said that after I had worked so hard I should travel so much, I ought to be anxious to make money easy. We used to meet in Mat Jung's saloon nearly every evening for a long time, and he would tell me all sorts of things he wanted me to do. Sometimes he would send me small bottles, one of them four times a day, and once when I was sick he cried, and afterward said that he would not have known what to do if I had died. He told me he wanted me to help him. She was a good enough woman, but she was a little bit too much. By that I judged he referred to something his wife knew he had done. I was to go to Colorado with her and poison her there. After that he changed his mind, and said he thought he would send her to Europe. But as soon as he told me he wanted to kill his wife I went to the police. Officer Burdick then came up and we went to work together. The day he gave me the medicine, Burdick was outside while I was with the doctor. He gave me two small bottles, one of them only about an inch long, and a paper of powder. He told me to give her the poison out of the small bottle when we got to Denver. I was to get her to drinking wine and give it to her in the wine. He said that if I did not do this, he would kill me, and that it wouldn't hurt me, but might make me feel sick. He cautioned me particularly not to make the dose too strong or she would detect the taste, as he had."

### GIVEN UP TO HER BEFORE.

Her stomach was all mortified, he said, and while the poison would not hurt me, it would give me \$75 at the same time to pay my expenses. "He said that when I came back he would fix up some papers showing that the estate owned me \$5,000, \$6,000, or \$7,000—whatever the doctor said—and that I was to die them and have a sale. He said I was to become partners, and he would buy in the property cheap. We would then have some money, and would go to Europe, where we would represent ourselves as a small business, and I was to have a number of coal mines and to be the largest coal dealer in Illinois. By this means, he said, we could marry rich wives, and as the law was different there, we would be owners of their property immediately after marriage. Then we were to invite our wives to come to this country, and when we got them in New York we would put them out of the way."

### The Andes Accusation.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—The Andes arrived at noon to-day with a large number of excursionists. Captain Muhlenberg reports that they had an excellent time down. Everybody is well. The Wheeling Opera House band was highly complimented for its excellent music. The weather is lovely to-day and the excursionists are taking advantage of it to visit the prominent places of interest.

### Cincinnati's Glory.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—Interest in the Dramatic Festival does not in the least flag. The audience to-night at Othello numbered fully as many as on the opening night, and the attention from beginning to end was intense. The cast included McCullough as Othello, Barrett as Iago, Mary Anderson as Desdemona and Clara Morris as Emilia. All were in fine voice, and with an unusually good support produced a performance which is regarded as one of the most finished yet produced. There was absolutely no flaw, no blunder in the management, and the actors were most successful in their acting, ending a few minutes after 11 o'clock.

### Union Pacific.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Sidney Dillon, president of the Union Pacific R. Co., has written a long letter to Secretary Teller concerning the claims against the road. He says there is due the company a sum largely in excess of the amounts claimed by the Secretary of the Interior to be due the Government and that any claim of the United States for immediate payment under the Thurnan act must be based either upon the rate of allowance for postal services fixed by the Postoffice Department, which the Supreme Court has rejected, or upon the allowance for that service at the present rates, as claimed by the company. Adopting the rates thus claimed by the company, the Government is indebted to the road \$2,738,889, a sum far in excess of the amount sought to be recovered by the Interior Department.

### Base Ball.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; Metropolitans 1.  
At Philadelphia—Providence, 3; Philadelphia 6.  
At Columbus—Columbus, 6; Elipha, 3.  
At Detroit—Chicago, 10; Detroit, 1.  
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis 2.  
At Pittsburgh—Allegheny, 15; Atlantic, 2.

## IRISH CONSPIRATORS.

### INDICTMENTS BY THE BUSH.

A Great Day for Grand Jury Work—Rushing the Boys on to Trial—Quashing in America with the Extradition Bills—The International Question, Etc.

DUBLIN, May 3.—The Crown has presented to the Grand Jury bills for murder against Peter Tyrann (Number 1), John Walsh and P. J. Sheridan, and a bill as accessory to murder after the fact against Fitzharris. Walsh and Sheridan are in America and Tyrann is supposed to be there.

The Grand Jury has found true bills against Lawrence Hanlan, James and Joseph Mullt and Daniel Delaney, on the charge of attempting to murder Dennis Field. They have also found true bills for conspiracy to murder against the two Mulls, Lawrence Hanlan, Edward McCaffrey, Edward O'Brien, George Smith, Peter Doyle, Thomas Doyle, William Moroney and Daniel Dooley. The bill against Thomas Martin, charged with the same offense, was rejected.

James Mullt was arraigned this morning, charged with conspiracy to murder, and pleaded guilty. Wm. Moroney also pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy to murder. Several of the other men charged with the same offense are expected to plead guilty. Lawrence Hanlan was next arraigned on the charge of attempting to murder Dennis Field. He pleaded not guilty and his trial has been postponed.

The Grand Jury has returned true bills against Tyrann, Walsh and Sheridan for murder, and against Fitzharris as accessory after the fact.

Now that true bills for murder have been found, it is considered no longer open to the United States, to refuse to extradite Sheridan, Walsh and Tyrann. It is believed that Tyrann will turn informer.

LONDON, May 3.—A rumor prevails here that the United States Government has consented to extradite Tyrann, Walsh and Sheridan.

DUBLIN, May 3.—The Grand Jury have also found true bills against Edward O'Brien and Edward McCaffrey for participation in the murders of Cavendish and Burke.

The Grand Jury were sent back to reconsider the case of Theo. Martin, the bill against whom they had rejected, and after again deliberating for some time, returned a true bill against him.

A man named Hawkins has been arrested here. He will be arraigned to-morrow, with Eugene Kinston and others, charged with conspiracy to murder Paul, a Fenian Center, who had turned informer.

An Exodus of Suspects.

BELFAST, May 3.—Two hundred persons, who are known to be members of a patriotic brotherhood, have left Crossmaglen, county Armagh, and its vicinity, because of the revelation made recently implicating them in unlawful acts.

### THE DOUGLASS TRIAL.

#### A Prospect that the Famous Criminal May be Hanged.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

KEYSER, W. VA., May 3.—The trial of William Seymour Douglas for the murder of David Hizer, the mail carrier, committed in Grant county in April, 1877, is the one absorbing subject this week. The trial commenced on Tuesday, April 24.